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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Pennsylvania Society

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

INSTITUTED JUNE 21, 1867.
INCORPORATED APRIL 4, 1868.



OFFICE—No. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA:

1871.



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OFFICERS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
FOR THE
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

President.

DR. ALFRED L. ELWYN.

Vice-Presidents.

WM. A. PORTER.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

CONSTANT GUILLOU

WM. J. HORSTMANN.

Secretary.

PLINY E. CHASE.

Treasurer.

ROBERT R. CORSON.

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JOSHUA P. ASH.

J. BROWN PARKER.

E. COPPEE MITCHELL.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL.

SAM'L R. SHIPLEY.

COLEMAN SELLERS.

COMPLAINTS.

A Book is kept at the Office of the Society, No. 1320 Chestnut Street, for registering complaints and bringing cases of cruelty to the notice of the Officers, who will take steps to arrest the offenders, or to prevent a repetition of the offence.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To the Members and Friends of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Board of Managers submit the following Report:

The closing days of the year which has just ended, have been saddened by the loss of our President and greatest benefactor, SAMUEL MORRIS WALN. To his active and watchful benevolence, ever seeking for opportunities to relieve the sufferings of his fellow beings, and deeming no creature, to which God has given the power of enjoyment and of misery, too insignificant for his regard, we are largely indebted for our organization, and for the measure of success which has crowned our efforts. Such an example as he afforded, of Christian humility in the exercise of Christian charity; such unassuming modesty in one so widely engaged in public enterprises; such wisdom in counsel, and efficient promptness in beneficence, as crowned and embellished his life of successful industry, are rarely seen. May all who have enjoyed the privilege of witnessing the grace with which he adorned his consistent practice of the Christian virtues, cherish his memory as a rich legacy, and as a continual incentive to greater zeal and self-sacrifice in well-doing.

The activity of the Society continues to increase more rapidly than the number of its members, and the amount of its pecuniary means. Although we have successfully checked nearly all the public exhibitions of cruelty, by which we were so frequently shocked at the outset of our labors, instances of thoughtlessness, or malice, or less glaring cruelty, are still so numerous as to require our constant vigilance and your constant encouragement. We would call special attention to the inconsiderate practices of letting hydrants run in icy weather: neglecting to strew ashes on frozen pavements: throwing pieces of tin, stovepipe, nails and glass, into the streets; throwing or leaving orange-peel or fruit-rinds on the pavement; forcing teams up steep ascents, instead of giving them relief by driving diagonally from one side

of the street to the other; maintaining equilibrium while standing in carts or drays, by holding the lines and jerking the bit; and crowding into cars which are already too heavily loaded. We gratefully acknowledge the valuable aid which many of you have afforded us, by the judicious use of your Cards of Membership, to secure the prompt arrest of culprits, and hope that you will not only continue your own exertions in this direction, but that you will also encourage your neighbors to become members, and to aid us in a similar manner in our efforts to secure a satisfactory enforcement of our protective laws.

Since the issue of Membership Cards has empowered every one, who is willing to contribute five dollars a year, to aid in enforcing the legal penalties against cruelty, complaints of the Society's inefficiency have ceased, and given place to the allegation that our sympathies are expended upon the dumb beast at the expense of suffering humanity. The charge is so evidently dictated by a selfish or fault-finding spirit, that it would hardly deserve even a passing notice, if it had not been repeated by persons whose intelligence and social position may give it a temporary currency. When those who bring the charge will inform themselves in what ways, and to what extent, we are giving aid in cases of suffering which merit our interposition; when they can show that their contributions for the relief of human suffering are as liberal in proportion to their means as those of our members; or when they can point to any movement which is better calculated than our own to correct the brutal propensities which lead to crimes of violence and murder, it will be time to give them a serious answer. Meanwhile let us continue to act, and induce others to act, in accordance with the recent injunction of our late President: * "Pray, my dear friend, remember that there is every provision, the world over, for the unfortunate of our race, but little for the patient, speechless servants who devote their lives to us."

Some complaints have been made of the abuse of authority by persons who have wrongfully claimed to be acting as Agents of the Society. As soon as the complaints reached us, we endeavored to obtain redress for those who had been wronged, and to provide safeguards against the repetition of the abuse. The only persons who are authorized to make arrests for cruelty are the agents of our Society, policemen, and constables. In order that the action of our agents may not be biased by any other consideration than the simple performance of their duty, we pay them regular salaries, and do not allow them to receive any portion of the fines; and we provide them with badges, which they may be required to exhibit as evidence of their authority. Any witness of cruelty may make complaint, and "declare his or her name and abode to any policeman, constable, or agent;" and it is expressly provided by our charter, that "the police force of the City of Philadelphia, as

* Extract from a letter of George T. Angell, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Society.

"I am deeply pained to learn, by a Chicago paper, of the death of our friend, S. Morris Waln. It is a great loss. I feel sad—not for him—for when a good man goes from earthly pain and sickness, it is no cause for mourning; and I believe the Righteous Judge, in the better world, will say to him, 'Servant of God, well done.' Shortly after my arrival in Chicago, last October, I received a letter from him containing these words: 'Pray, my dear friend, remember that there is every provision, the world over, for the unfortunate of our race, but little for the patient, speechless servants who devote their lives to us.' I copied these words, and have carried them with me ever since."

well as of all other places in the State of Pennsylvania, where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, assist the Society, its members, or agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now, or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of dumb animals." This provision is printed upon our membership cards, and the authority which it confers has, we believe, never been questioned in a single instance. To the facilities which it affords for securing prompt arrests, we attribute a large portion of the increase of our business during the past year; and in proportion as the use of our cards becomes more widely extended, we look for a more effectual accomplishment of our objects.

We have received, during the year 1870.

From Annual Subscriptions.....	\$2885 00
From Life Memberships, Donations, and Donation Fund.....	1067 75 /
From Fines and Miscellaneous Sources.....	151 55
From Temporary Loan.	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$4604 30

We have expended, during the same period,

For salaries	\$2256 79
For Prosecutions and Rewards	277 50
For Printing and Advertising.....	325 97
For Annual Meeting.....	15 40
For Membership Certificates and Collections	37 00
For Rent.....	475 00
For Postage and Office Expenses.....	161 50
For care of Fountains	15 75
For investment, to repay a portion of the loan from Donation Fund	1015 00
 Making a total expenditure of.....	<hr/> \$4579 91

The indebtedness to our Donation Fund, in the year 1869, in consequence of the excess of our expenditures over the income from our membership, was \$1464 97. The indebtedness from the same cause, in 1870, was \$679 91. In order to effect this desirable reduction, we have been obliged to largely curtail our expenditures for Fountain and Publication Accounts. The admirable efficiency of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, has reconciled us to a portion of the curtailment, but we have deeply regretted the necessity for diminishing the number of our publications. The education of the young and the thoughtless, and the general diffusion of information respecting the policy, as well as the humanity, of kindness to animals, we regard as some of the most practical and efficient remedial measures at our command. But we have considered it our first and most imperative duty to secure the permanent usefulness of the Society, and we have not felt justified in making any unnecessary outlay which might jeopardize its ability for future activity. Our primary objects are the correction and removal of existing cruelties; we should be glad also to adopt such other preventive, palliative and remedial measures as our means may warrant, and we are ready at all times to receive donations towards the formation of Publication and other special funds.

During the past year 646 complaints have been entered on our books, representing 768 cases of cruelty, viz.:

Overloading, overworking, or overdriving horses or mules.....	158
Using lame, sore, diseased, or badly fed "	288
Starving, cruel exposure, or neglect "	15
Cruelly beating "	96
Cruel bridles, collars, check-reins, &c., "	23
Cutting mouth, 1; and tongue, 1, "	2
Bagging cattle.....	3
Bloating, by salt hay and water, "	1
Abusing in drove-yards, "	8
Starving, on cars and elsewhere, "	11
Suffocating in cars, "	1
Cruel modes of killing, "	2
Running over, "	1
Muzzling and starving, calves	7
Bleeding "	2
Piling in wagons, or cruelly handling, "	5
Killing too young, "	1
Driving over and killing, sheep.....	3
Starving or abusing "	3
Starving, dogs.....	2
Abuses connected with the pound, "	2
Mutilating, beating, kicking and abusing "	18
Fighting, in pits and elsewhere, "	6
Burning or scalding, "	1
Shooting, or killing, "	8
Abuses in menageries, museums, &c.....	5
Beating swine.....	4
Starving "	3
Starving or poisoning domestic fowls.....	3
Beating, worrying, or killing "	4
Cooping and tying, "	5
Cock pits and fights	10
Shooting or stoning insectivorous birds.....	2
Shooting, trapping, or starving pigeons.....	10
Cruelty to kids or goats.....	9
" " cats	8
Rat pits.....	2
Drenching and scorching bees.....	1
Selling worthless hay or feed.....	1
Unsafe condition of streets.....	25
Horses lamed by slipping on pavement	4
" " tin, stove-pipe, nails, ashes, &c	5

We have deemed it unwise to prosecute in cases of evident ignorance or thoughtlessness. Whenever a word of caution or advice would be likely to prevent a repetition of cruelty, it has been administered in a courteous and friendly manner. The varied calls and duties of our agents, the time required to investigate and prosecute flagrant cases, and the increase in the

number of complaints from the suburbs of the City and from adjacent counties, make us feel the need of funds for employing additional agents, and of additional assistance from our members, in ordering the prompt arrest of offenders. The action of the Society upon the complaints that were brought to its notice, is shown in the following summary:

Insufficient evidence, or want of legal remedy	170
Offenders not found.....	58
Exaggerated or malicious complaints.....	30
Warnings issued.....	117
Corrected on notice	130
Prosecutions	207
Convictions	189
Pending	4
Acquittals.....	14

It appears from this exhibit that the convictions have amounted to about ninety-one per cent. of the prosecutions, or twenty-nine per cent. of the total number of registered complaints. The increase of complaints has been sixty-two per cent; of convictions, seventy-five per cent. The proportion of acquittals to convictions, is about the same as last year, or seven per cent. The aggregate business of the office, which has been as great as that of the two preceding years, furnishes gratifying evidence of the industry of our agents, while their general discretion is shown by the remarkable percentage of convictions, as well as by the fact that none of our bills have been ignored by the grand jury.

Among the cruel practices which have been checked, or driven into concealment, during the past year, are the bleeding of calves, before slaughtering, to whiten the veal; the abuse of mules while dragging freight cars; matched dog-fights and cock-fights; deficient drainage and shelter in drove-yards; the starving of cattle in slaughter-houses; the muzzling of calves, and the bagging and bloating of cattle. Even the secret practice of the infamous method of whitening veal, may be entirely done away with, as soon as it is generally understood that the sickly meat is less wholesome and nutritious than that which retains all the natural juices.

The law having failed to define what shall constitute an overload, it has been sometimes difficult to harmonize the views of drivers with our own. The Neapolitan opinion—that a horse is not overtaxed provided he can possibly move his load—seems to have been largely prevalent in Philadelphia. Our agents have, in numerous instances, compelled drivers to remove part of their burden; and in flagrant cases they have made arrests, resulting in eighteen convictions, six of which were for crowding from sixty to eighty persons at a time into horse-cars on the city passenger railroads. In co-operation with the Woman's Branch, we endeavored to obtain a bill from the last Legislature, limiting the number of passengers that should be drawn by a single horse. We were defeated in our immediate object, but the moral influence of our action, upon some of the corporations, has been shown by the diminished number of complaints for overloading, the cleaning and oiling of curves, the more frequent changing of horses, the resting at summits, the rejection of lame stock, the attachment of additional horses on up grades, and the less frequent use of whips.

There is, however, still room for further improvement; and we desire the friendly co-operation of the passenger railway companies themselves, as well as that of our members and the community at large, in the effectual suppression of all remaining causes of complaint. The rights of citizens, and the duties of drivers and conductors, were well stated at the trial of our first case for overloading horse-cars. In charging the jury, Judge Pierce said:—

"The passenger cars were a great convenience, and were necessary by the size of the city. The streets had been given to them in a liberal manner, with a view to the accommodation of the public. Persons connected with these companies, however, as well as others, are amenable to the laws. While the companies have certain rights and privileges, there are certain obligations imposed by statute and common law that must not be overlooked; their business must be so conducted as not to interfere with the rights of others, nor violate the laws of the Commonwealth. This was not a proceeding against the company, but against two persons in their employ, who cannot justify an unlawful act by saying they were directed to do so by the company. The question is, did they violate the law? If this company commanded them to act in an unlawful manner, the act would not be justified, for no body of men can require another body of men to do an unlawful act. If these persons permitted persons to get on the cars to the number to be burdensome and cruel to the animals, the law would be violated. It is said the driver was not responsible, but the conductor alone was. The driver having the management of the horses, was supposed to know what load they would draw; and it was his duty, if he thought the car was overloaded, to say so to the conductor, and request him not to place any more persons in the car. By not doing so, the inference is that the people were placed on the car with his consent, and he was therefore equally liable with the conductor. The conductor has the right to decline to stop for a passenger, and refuse to carry others if his car is full, and the condition such as to burden the poor beasts. If he does not do so he is responsible, no matter what orders he may have received from the president. Persons who pay for a seat in cars have the right not to be incommoded by being jammed or pushed against, or generally inconvenienced. It would be much better if the railway companies would endeavor to furnish accommodations to enable every one to ride with comfort. On the arrival of steam cars, or at times when there is a great transit at certain points, it would be far better if additional cars were in readiness. These railroad companies could scarcely justify themselves for the inconvenience they put the public to by the manner in which they crowd the cars."

We have responded to numerous calls for publications to be distributed along the lines of canals and highways in our own and adjoining States. The extending interest in our movements has also been shown by numerous applications from the counties of Alleghany, Dauphin, Lancaster, Chester and Schuylkill, for advice and information relative to the formation of branch societies, and by the resolutions of the Chadd's Ford Agricultural Club, thanking us for our endeavors to prevent the custom of muzzling calves, and calling our attention to the cruelty to live stock in railroad transportation. We have not yet been able to find suitable persons who were willing to act as officers of any county branch; but if all who are interested in our cause in other parts of the State, as well as in our city, will become contributing members of our Society, their cards will give them all the authority requisite for the enforcement of the law, and their activity will doubtless be so contagious as speedily to interest a sufficient number of coadjutors to effect an organization of their own.

It was the good fortune of your Secretary to attend the Annual Meeting of

the Royal Society, in London, in June last. The thorough and systematic organization of the parent society and its branches, the general enforcement of the laws in all parts of the United Kingdom, the co-operation of citizens distinguished for wealth and social position, the ample funds and annual contributions, the enthusiasm of the large assembly which had gathered to take part in the anniversary, and the cordial appreciation of the efforts of our American societies, indicated a most gratifying degree of stability and vigor, and showed how small a corner of our special field has been already occupied. Pennsylvania has means and humane feelings adequate for the support of an organization still more extensive than the Royal Society; how soon they may be made available will depend, in a great measure, on your individual exertions.

By order of the Board.

PLINY EARLE CHASE, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1871.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Public Ledger, of December 23, 1870, contains the following as its leading article:

SAMUEL MORRIS WALN.

After a severe illness of but a few weeks, Samuel Morris Waln, merchant and honored citizen of Philadelphia, died yesterday at his residence in this city. For a year or two prior to this severe attack, he had been troubled with a throat disease which was not thought to be serious, until it brought on the fatal malady that ended his very useful life. When such a man dies, the journalist can do no better service to society than to point out to the general public the traits of character which, as in this case, gave him the high place in the good will and the good opinion of all who knew him, and who value the example and cherish the memories of good men. With this end in view, we make unusual mention of the character of a private citizen, for Mr. Waln held no public office to make it a customary thing to record his decease in a formal and public way. He was descended from some of the oldest and most noteworthy families of Philadelphia "Friends," and he belonged to that society himself, although he neither wore their usual dress nor used their peculiar phrase in speech. But he possessed the peculiar virtues of the best people of that society, and held fast by their religious faith, practising in his daily walk in life, in business, in his home and abroad among his fellow-men, all that can be made good by works in any faith. His practice was based upon the broad principle of doing all the good he had the power to do, helping the needy, relieving the afflicted, preventing wrong and suffering whenever and wherever they came within the range of his knowledge and his means.

Samuel Morris Waln was the son of Jacob S. Waln, the senior in the old shipping and commission house of Waln & Morris, trading with the East and West Indies, which house succeeded to the business of the still older firm of Jesse and Robert Waln, which was in business on South Wharves as far back as 1791. He was trained to business in the counting-room of his father, succeeded him as the head of the house, and established the now widely known "foreign commission" house of S. Morris Waln & Co., of which he was the principal until about three years ago. His thorough knowledge of business, and his upright habits and principles in his business dealings with others, were thus received from a succession of houses that were noted for their probity and enterprise when the merchants of Philadelphia were the most noteworthy on this Continent. He was well versed in the laws which

govern trade and commerce and the movements of money as controlled by the necessities of trade; and for these reasons his opinions and advice were of great value in times of trial and pressure in business affairs. He understood "politics" in the broad sense of that much-abused word; and his practice in political matters was as broadly founded upon principle, as his practice in carrying out the teachings of Christian charity in his religion. He was above and beyond all cliques, parties and narrow interests of every kind. If the thing he was asked to do was right on principle, or would benefit the community, or the man he was asked to help was a worthy man, he did it, if he could, without stopping to ask *who* started the thing to be done, or what sect, clique, interest or party the man belonged to. In this he was a worthy successor of the honored men who made up the old school of Philadelphia merchants.

It does not fall in with the main purpose of these remarks to recite the numerous business positions Mr. Waln was called upon to fill in the boards of direction of banks, insurance companies, railway companies and charitable and benevolent institutions. He was associated with, or a contributor to, a large number of such organizations; but we omit any particular mention of them, except in the cases of the Union Benevolent Society, the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—three of the most worthy and useful of the many worthy charities of Philadelphia. It was in the work peculiar to the charities of which these are a good type, that he found congenial employment for the promptings of his good heart, and for the distribution of the wealth with which he had been endowed by Providence and his own industry, enterprise and thrift. His kindness of heart was so perfect that it answered to the appeal of any living thing that suffered, whether the appeal came from the human voice that could make its wants known in words, or the dumb beast doomed to suffer in silence, unless some such pitying heart as his *looked* for the signs of suffering that could not make themselves heard in forms of speech. While he was yet alive he bestowed large sums of money for these and other benevolent works, as well as in private charities through a large circle of needy people blessed by his bounty, the great numbers of which were unknown even to his family until they disclosed themselves during his last illness. The great moral worth of such a character deserves more mention even than we have given to it; and the death of such a man is a loss to society that can only be repaired by inducing other men to emulate his noble example.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WILL OF MR. WALN.

It will be seen, from the following extracts, that our late President contemplated the organization of a Protective Society for many years before a charter was obtained. He was permitted to live so long as to see his benevolent wishes carried out, to assist in the original plans and subsequent details of management, to become the almoner of his own bounty, and to witness the great good which the Society was accomplishing.

"Having for many years seen with concern the brutal, cruel and inhuman treatment which mules and horses are subjected to on the highways and elsewhere, and having good reason to believe that dog-fighting, cock-fighting, and other similar cruel sports are secretly practised in our community, * * * * *

I request that a Society be formed of benevolent persons, and a charter procured, the object of whose organization shall be, in all lawful and proper means, to aid in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of the cruel sports and practices above-mentioned, and of cruelty to animals; and for obtaining necessary legislation, if existing laws are found insufficient. * * * * *

I may here mention that such a Society has long existed in England, and I have a copy of the Act of Parliament incorporating the same, procured with a view of organizing such a Society here, but the unhappy civil war has caused the plan to be deferred."

LIST OF MEMBERS.

[Life Members are marked L. M.]

Aertson, James M.	Biddle, Mrs. R.
Allen, George H.	Binswanger, J.
Allen, James C.	Bird, Dr. J. F.
Allen, John	Bissell, Fred. Meade
Allen, Theodore M.	Black, James T.
Allen & Knight	Blanchard, Wm. A.
Allison, Walter	Blight, Atheton
Altemus, George W., Jr.	Blight, George
Antelo, Anthony J.	Bliss, Theodore
Arnold, Crawford	Blitz, Signor
Ash, Joshua P.	Blodget, Lorin
Ashhurst, Wm. H.	Bloom, Christ.
Ashmead, A. L.	Boardman, Rev. H. A.
Ashmead, Henry B.	Boardman, John L.
Ashton, George H.	Bohlen, Miss C. M.
Askin, J. Henry	Bohlen, John
Atlee, W. L., M.D.	Booth, James C.
Atmore, F. B.	Borden, E. P.
Atmore, R. E.	Borie, Charles L.
Atwood, A. Watson	Bowen, Ezra
Aubin, Philip J.	Bower, Henry
Austin, Wm.	Bradford, Samuel
Bacon, Josiah	Braidwood, Mrs. Annie
Baeder, Adamson & Co.	Braidwood, T. W.
Bailey, E. W.	Branigan, Laurence
Bailey, J. T.	Breban, Harry
Bailey, Joel J.	Bridport, Hugh
Baines, Edward	Bright, Wm. S.
Baird, M.	Brooke, Nathan
Baird, Wm. M.	Brooks, David
Baker, Alfred G.	Brooks, John
Baldwin, Henry, Jr.	Brown, Alexander
Baldwin, Miss Isabella D.	Brown, Mrs. Catharine M.
Baldwin, Miss S. L.	Brown, David S.
Banes, Charles H.	Brown, Frederick
Baner, W. R.	Brown, John A.
Barger, T. J.	Brown, John A., Jr.
Bartol, B. H.	Brown, John H.
Bartlett, H. A.	Brown, Milton H.
Beck, H. Paul	Brown, Moses
Beckwith, S. W.	Brown, Moses, Jr.
Belrose, Louis	Brown, Mrs. M. W. W.
Berens, Joseph, M. D.	Brown, Thomas G.
Berger, James S.	Brown, T. W.
Besson, Charles A.	Browning, Edward
Bickley, Henry	Buckley, Edward S.
Biddle, Alexander	Burt, Nathaniel
Biddle, Miss Anne E.	Burton, Arthur M.
Biddle, Cadwalader	Bush, Alexander & Co.
Biddle Hardware Co.	Butler, Mrs. E. H.
Biddle, James S.	Butler & McCarty
	Button, Conyers

Byerly, Franklin		Davis, Henry C.
Cabeen, Robert		Davis, McKean & Co.
Cadwalader, Thomas		Davis, Robert C.
Caldwell, James E.		Dawson, Mordecai L.
Callaghan & Bro.		Dennis, W. L.
Callen, James		Devine, John & Co.
Callender, T. R.		Dickeson, M. W., M.D.
Campbell, J. M.		Dickinson, Miss Anna E.
Carpenter, Ellen D.		Dimpfel, F. P.
Carr, George W.		Disston, Henry & Son
Castner, Samuel		Dixon, Thomas S.
Castello, A. H.		Dobson, Z. Poulsen
Chambers, Rev. John		Dougherty, C. A.
Chambers, Mrs. J. B.		Downs, Robert N., M.D.
Chancellor, William		Dreer, Ferdinand J.
Chase, Elizabeth B.	L.M.	Dreer, Henry A.
Chase, Pliny E.	L.M.	Drexel, A. J.
Childs, George W.	L.M.	Duhring, H. A.
Clark, Clarence H.	L.M.	Dun, R. G. & Co.
Clark, E. W. & Co.	L.M.	Dungan, Lewis
Clayton, John		Durborow, Charles B.
Clyde, George W.		Dutton, Samuel
Clyde, Thomas		Dutilh, Charles
Clynick, Joseph		Earle, George H.
Coane, Robert		Earle, James S.
Coates, Benjamin		Early, Robert Morris
Coates, Sarah		Eddy, George W.
Coffey, T. J.		Eisenbrey, W. Harrison
Coffin, Lenuel		Ellis, Charles
Coleman, M. J.		Ellis, Thomas S.
Colladay, William		Ellison, John B. & Sons
Collins, Eliza C.		Elwyn, Alfred L., M.D.
Collins, Frederick		English, Gustavus
Collis, C. H. T.		English, M.
Comegys, B. B.		Evans, William, Jr.
Comly, Franklin A.		Fassitt, Horace
Conway, Francis		Fassitt, Mrs. Horace
Cooke, Jay	L.M.	Farnum, John
Cooper, Miss Hettie L.		Fell, J. Gillingham
Cooper, W. D.		Fenner, George
Cope, C.		Fenton, James S.
Cope, Francis R.		Field, Frank
Cope, John E.		Field, Samuel
Cope, M. C.		Findlay, John K.
Corbin, Charles F.		Fiss, George W.
Corbit, Joseph		Forbes, Mrs. E. R.
Corson, Robert R.		Forbes, Lewis L.
Consty, Joshua H.		Forsyth, J. W.
Cowan, Richard		Foster, Alex. & Co.
Cox, Whiteman & Cox		Fotterall, Frederick W.
Craven, Thomas		Foulke, Charles M.
Creely, George R.		Fox, Hon. Daniel M.
Crew, J. Lewis		Frailey, Mrs. A. E.
Croft, Samuel		Franciscus, A. H.
Crossman, Gen. G. H.		Frazer, John
Croskey, Henry		Frazer, John F.
Cushman, Charles W.		Freeman, James A.
Dallett, Gillies	L.M.	Fry, S. Gross
Dale, Richard		Furbush, M. A.
Davidson, Mary L.		Furness, Rev. W. H.
Davidson, Sarah K.		

Galvin, T. P. & Co.		Howell, Zophar C.
Gardiner, John		Hoyt, F. A.
Garrett, John		Hoyt, H. T.
Garrett, Thomas		Huddy, Henry
Gartland, Simon		Hunt, Benjamin
Gaw, Bacon & Co.		Huston, Samuel
Geiger, Dr. H.		
Gibson, H. C.		Ivins, Job S.
Gibson, John, Son & Co.	L.M.	Jackson, Samuel
Gillette, Alfred S.		Jacobs, Edward B.
Gilpin, George		Jacobs, S. W.
Gilpin, John F.		James, John O.
Godey, Louis A.		Jenks, W. P.
Gould, John H. & Co.		Jennings, Robert, V.S.
Gray, Samuel W.		Johnson, Charles Eneu
Groesbeck, R. B.		Johnson, Ellwood
Gross, Christian		Jones, Alfred
Gross, Dr. S. D.		Jones, A. M.
Gross, Mrs. Dr. S. D.		Jones, Samuel W.
Guillou, Constant		Jordan, John, Jr.
Gutekunst, F.		Jordan, P. A.
Hacker, Anna H.		Justice, Bateman & Co.
Hacker, Mary B.		Kay, J. Hutchison
Hacker, Morris		Keehmle, William C.
Haines, Mrs. Letitia G.		Keen, John F.
Hancock, J. C.		Kendall, E. Otis
Hand, James C.		Kerr, J. K.
Hand, Thomas C.		Ketchum, John
Hannis, H. S.		Kiernan, Miss
Harjes, F. H.		Kilpatrick, James
Harris, George W.		Kimball, Edward
Harris, Joseph C.		King, C. R., M.D.
Hart, Charles		Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Hartel, Andreas		Knight, E. C.
Hartshorne, Dr. Edward		Knight, Robert T.
Harvey, Samuel, Jr.		Knowles, L.
Haskell, Ebenezer		Koecker, L. R., M.D.
Heinecke, George F., V.S.		Krumbharr, L. R.
Heisler, John J.		
Hellier, Henry R.		Lafourcade, Edw., Irwin & Co.
Herkness, A. M.		Laing, Henry M.
Herstine, David W.		Lauber, Ph. J.
Hibbs, James M.		Laudenslager, Jacob
Hill, W. B.		Lauderbach, H. Y.
Hilliard, Lewis F., M.D.		Lea, Henry C.
Hinchman, Howard		Lea, Isaac
Hodge, Hugh Lenox, M.D.		Lea, M. Carey
Hoffman, George H.		Leedom, B. J.
Homer, Colladay & Co.		Leedom, John M., M.D.
Hood, Samuel		Leeds, Josiah W.
Hook, Henry W.		Lejee, William R.
Hooper, Robert M.		Lewis, Charles S.
Hooper, William H., M.D.		Lewis, Edw.
Hopkins, Edward M.		Lewis, Enoch
Hopper, James M.		Lewis, Miss E. W.
Horne, Cyrus		Lewis, Dr. F. W.
Horner, Rebecca		Lewis George T.
Horstmann, William J.	L.M.	L.M.
Houston, William C.		Lewis, John T.
Howe, Rev. M. A. De Wolfe		Lewis, Miss M.
Howell, Frank C.		Lewis, Miss S.
Howell, William		Lewis, Saunders

Lewis, William D.	McClees, James E
Liggett, Robert & Co.	McClintic, Robert M.
Link, George J.	McClure, Robert, V.S.
Lippincott, J. B.	McHugh, Patrick
Little, Amos R.	McKean & Borie
Logan, Dr. J. D.	McKibbin, Jeremiah
Longstreth, Miss M. A.	McLaughlin, John
Love, Thomas C.	McMichael, Hon. Morton
Lowber, Wm. T.	McMulliu, William
	McNichol, Daniel
L.M.	
MacAlester, Charles,	Nash, Mrs. A. W.
MacKellar, Thomas	Needles, C. H.
MacKenzie, Thomas J.	Neilson, Thomas
Mackey, C. C.	Newbold, John S.
Magee, James	Newhall, George
Maginnis, Edw. J.	Newhall, Gilbert H.
Mahouey, Charles A.	Newlin, Miss Kate
Maris, Thomas R.	Newlin, Miss Mary L.
Marple, M. M.	Newlin, Thomas S.
Marshall, Benjamin	Nicholson, J. B.
Marshall, Mrs. H. W.	Nicolls, G. A.
Marshall, Miss Mary	Norris, Louis C.
Marshall, Miss Sarah	
Mason, James S.	O'Conor, James
Massey, William	Oliver, Henry
Matsinger, Charles A.	Oliver, James E.
Matsinger, Maurice H.	O'Neill, Charles
Maxwell, Jacob G.	O'Neill, Hon. Charles
Mear, Frederick	Orr, Arthur
Megear, Thomas J.	Owen, Genl. Joshua T.
Meigs, J. Forsyth, M.D.	
Mellor, John B.	Paddock, W. F., D.D.
Meredith, Miss C. K.	Palmer, B. Franklin
Merrill, W. O. B.	Parker, J. Brown
Miller, Edw. W.	Parker, Mrs. J. Brown
Miskey, William F.	Parrish, Dillwyn
Mitchell, E. Coppe	Parrish, George D.
Mitchell, James E.	Parrish, Dr. Joseph
Mitchell, J. H.	Patterson, Joseph
Mitchell, N. C.	Paul, Dr. James
Moore, Andrew M.	Paul, James W.
Moore, Thomas	Paul, Sidney
Moore, William Hill	Peabody, G. H.
Moorhead, William G.	Peabody, James H.
Morgan, Bush & Co.	Pcirce, Charles W.
Morris, F. W.	Peuistan, Richard
Morris, Henry G.	Penuock, Abraham L.
Morris, Israel W., Jr.	Pennock, J. Liddon
Morris, Joshua H.	Pepper, Frederick S.
Morris, S. R., M.D.	Pepper, George S.
Morton, Thomas G., M.D.	Pepper, William P.
Morwitz E., M.D.	Perkins, Samuel C.
Moss, John, Jr.	Perot, Charles P.
Mucklé, M. Richards	Perot, Francis
Murphy, C. S.	Perot, T. Morris
Murphy, M. Madison	Perot, William S.
Myer, Isaac	Petersou, J. V.
	Peterson, P. S.
McAllister, Henry	Peterson, Richard
McAllister, John A.	Peterson, Robert E., M.D.
McAllister, W. Y.	Pettit, Robert
McCall, Mrs. Harry	Phelan & Bucknell
McCall, Peter	

Phillips, Henry M.	Sellers, John, Jr.
Phillips, Samuel R.	Sellers, Samuel
Platt, Charles	Sellers, William
Plitt, George	Server, F. A.
Pollock, James	Sexton, J. W.
Porter, Hon. William A.	Seybert, Henry
Potts, Miss S. M.	Shoher, Samuel L.
Potts, William F.	Shoener, C. F.
Poulterer, Stephen B.	Shortridge, N. P.
Poultnay, Charles W.	Sinnott, Joseph F.
Powers, Weightman & Co.	Siter, Edward
Price, Eli K.	Sloan H. & Sons
Price, Mrs. Margaret S.	Smith, Atwood
Price, Stephen S.	Smith, Charles W.
Price, William S.	Smith, Daniel, Jr.
Prince, S. F.	Smith, George Washington
Purves, Alexander	Smith, Joseph P.
Rand, B. H., M.D.	Smith, Lloyd P.
Randall, Mrs. J. Colvin	Smith, Newberry A.
Randolph, Evan	Smith, Richard S.
Randolph, Mrs. P. P.	Smith, T. W.
Rathbun, R. N.	Smith, William D.
Rawle, William H.	Smyth, Lindley
Redner, John L.	Snowden, J. Ross
Reeves, Samuel	Solms, S. J.
Register, I. Layton	Souder, Benjamin K.
Rehn, William L.	Spencer, Charles
Remak, Gustavus	Spencer, Mrs. Charles
Rhoads, Miss Elizabeth	Steel, Edward T.
Rice, John	Steel, William W.
Richardson, Mrs. H. W.	Steel, Mrs. William W.
Ridgway, R. C.	Stevenson, William
Riley, Charles S.	Stevenson, William C.
Ringe, John H.	Stewart, B. D.
Robb, J. M.	Stewart, Samuel
Roberts, Solomon W.	Stewart, T. McIntosh
Robins, Thomas	Stillé, Charles J.
Robinson, Moncure	Stitt, S. B.
Rockhill, A. H., Harpersville, N.Y.	Stoddart, Curwen
Rockhill, John C.	Stokes, Samuel E.
Rogers, Charles	Stokes, William
Rogers, Fairman	Stone, James N.
Rogers, Robert E.	Story, S.
Rogers, William D.	Strawbridge & Clothier
Rosengarten, Joseph G.	Stuart, David
Rush, Mrs. John	Stuart, George H.
Ryerss, Mrs. J. W.	Sturgis, Robert S.
Ryerss, Robert W.	Swann, Wilson C., M.D.
	L.M.
Sanderson, W.	Taitt, John T.
Sansom, Joseph	Tasker, Thomas T., Sr.
Sartain, John	Tatham, H. B.
Sartori, Victor A.	Tatham, W. P.
Savage, John R.	Taws, Lewis
Savage, Mrs. S. C.	Taylor, Charles
Scattergood, Thomas	Taylor, George E.
Schaefer, Ernst	Taylor, John
Schaeffer, Dr. Charles	Taylor, William T., M.D.
Scott, Col. Thomas A.	Thackara, B.
Segebaden, G.	Thackara, S. W.
Sellers, Coleman	Thomas, George C.
Sellers, Mrs. Coleman	Thomas, George W.

Thomas, Joseph T.	Watson, William
Thomas, Samuel B.	Wells, Kirk B.
Thompson, George	Wells, Mrs. Kirk B.
Thompson, John J.	L.M.
Thompson, L. P.	Welsh, John
Tilge, Henry	Welsh, John, Jr.
Tobias, Joseph F.	Welsh, Mrs. Samuel, Jr.
Torr, William S.	Wetherill, Mrs. Anna T.
Totty, John C.	Wetherill, Edward
Towne, John H.	Wetherill, John Price
Toy, James M.	Wetherill, Miss Rebecca
Trotter, C. W.	Wheeler, Charles
Trotter, E. H.	Whilldin, A. & Sons
Trotter, W. H.	Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Troubat, Dr. R.	White, Ambrose
Troubat, Mrs. Dr. R.	White, John R.
Trump, D. Son & Co.	White, Rebecca
Turnpenny, Joseph C.	L.M.
Tyler, George F.	White, Richard P.
Tyndale, Hector	White, Mrs. Richard P.
Uhlinger, W. P.	White, S. S.
VanSyckel, Mrs. S. B.	Whitney, J. S.
Vaux, George	Williams, Isaac S.
Vaux, Roberts	Williams & Stokes
Vaux, William S.	Williams, Thomas, Jr.
Vaux, Mrs. William S.	Williamson, P.
Vezin, Charles	Willing, Charles
Vezin, Henry A.	Wilson, Ellwood, M.D.
Vezin, Otto C.	Wilson, Mrs. Dr. E.
Vinton, C. Harrod, M.D.	Wilson, Mrs. Elizabeth P.
Volans, Miss M. C.	Wilson, F. S.
Volans, Miss M. S.	Wistar, John
Wagner, Mrs. Tobias	Wister, Owen J.
Walborn, C. A.	Wood, Alan, Jr.
Walker, Jerry	Wood, Charles S.
Wallace, Mrs. J. W.	Wood, G. A.
Wallace, William	Wood, George B., M.D.
Waln, Miss Annie	Wood, Richard
Waln, Miss Ellen	Wood, Thomas
Waln, Miss Sallie M.	Wright, Richard
Walton, R. S.	Wright, Richardson L., Jr.
Wanner, Kline & Co.	Wyeth, John
Warne, William B.	Yard, Charles
Wattson, Thomas B.	Yarnall, E. A.
Watson, W. C.	Yorke, William
	Ziegler, George K.
	Ziegler & Smith

HOW TO PROCEED IN CASES OF CRUELTY.

1. If the abuse is merely thoughtless, and is devoid of malice, a word of caution and reproof may be sufficient.
 2. If it arises from ignorance, explain the advantages of kind treatment; show that the apparent obstinacy of the suffering animal is probably simply natural and unavoidable terror, and suggest such mild measures as you think the case requires.
 3. If there is evident malice, look for a policeman or constable, and ask him to arrest the offender.
 4. If the officer refuses to act, show him your Card of Membership, and call his attention to the authority which is conferred by the Charter. If he still persists in his refusal, or if you have no Membership Card, take his number, and report him to the office of the Society.
 5. If you can find no officer, try to ascertain the name and residence of the offender, and of such witnesses as are willing to testify, and report them to the Office, in order that the case may be prosecuted.
 6. If you do not wish to prosecute, but think an official warning will be useful, the Secretary will issue one upon your request.
 7. In all cases send a statement of the cruel act to the office, to be entered on the books, for the information of the members and agents, that our detectives may guard against the repetition of similar acts, and that we may learn in what respects reform is most needed.
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ACCIDENTS.

When a horse falls whilst drawing a vehicle—

1. Jump down and hold the animal's head, to prevent his dashing it about to his own injury.
 2. Loosen the check-rein (if you are so foolish as to use one), and the parts of the harness which fasten on the vehicle.
 3. Back the carriage, so as to get the shafts and traces clear.
 4. Steady and support the horse's head, and excite him, with hand and voice, to rise.
 5. When you have got him up, pat and encourage the poor animal, and see if he is wounded, or otherwise injured.
 6. Let him stand still a short time to recover himself, and then proceed gently, and with greater caution than before.
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APPEAL.

During the past year, the business of our Office has been greater than that of the two previous years.

The good results of this increasing activity of the Society, are visible to every one. They can be maintained only by the constant vigilance of our agents and friends, and by an increase of membership or funds. The managers have been compelled, very reluctantly, to curtail their publications, for want of means, and the important work of educating the masses in the practice of humanity has consequently languished.

May we not appeal to you, personally, to aid us? If each one of our friends would obtain one or more new members, or procure subscriptions to a publication fund, the interest of which should be employed in the diffusion of information, the good work in which we are engaged could be more successfully prosecuted, and the permanence of the Society would soon be secured.

At the Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers, held Jan. 19, 1871, it was unanimously

Resolved, That all donations which may be received during the year 1871, except such as may be otherwise specially directed by the donors or by the Board of Managers, be appropriated towards the formation of a Publication Fund.

To those who may feel disposed to contribute by Will, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form.

Form of Bequest.

I give and bequeath to the "PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS," incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, April 4th, 1868, the sum of dollars.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF THE SOCIETY.

The Members and Friends of the Society may advance the common cause during the current year, by inducing one or more persons to fill up the blank form below, and to forward the same to the SECRETARY, at the Society's Rooms. The annual revenue would thus be increased, and additional co-workers would be secured, who would each exert an influence in the protection of Dumb Animals, and in the interests of humanity.



PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PRESIDENT, ALFRED L. ELWYN.

SECRETARY, PLINY E. CHASE.

The undersigned requests the Secretary to add the following names to the lists of Subscribers and Donors.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DONATION.	ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.	LIFE MEMBER.

A Donation of \$100 or more, constitutes a Life Member. A Subscription of \$5.00 annually, constitutes an Annual Member.

Contributions, Donations and Bequests respectfully solicited.

